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THE TABLET.

No. XCIX.

"Great events give ſcope for great virtues; but the main tenor of human life is compoſed of ſmall occurrences."

THE greater part of mankind can be converſant only in ſmall occupations and incidents. There are few eminent ſtations to be filled, and few remarkable events to be noticed by men. We ſhould therefore conclude, that the materials of our happineſs, and the objects of our duty, principally conſiſt in the due regulation of the common tranſactions of life. In whatever ſphere a man may move, his virtue is frequently put to a trial, reſpecting matters which appeared too trivial to have exerciſed his thoughts. He departs from the line of his duty, and mars his felicity in many inſtances, merely becauſe he does not view the occaſion important enough, to make it material in what manner he conducts. There is no remedy againſt the evils which reſult from errors in the ſmall concerns of life, but to acquire ſuch virtuous diſpoſitions and habits as lead us to prefer right to wrong, in the moſt immaterial circumſtance that may occur.

In diſtinguiſhed ſituations, a man may be prompted to great exertions, and reſtrained from vicious actions, from a regard to his character. But in the humble walks of his life he may ſuppoſe his character out of the reach of notice, and will not be on his guard againſt thoſe little ſlips and inadvertencies, which are more prejudicial to his happineſs, and indicate a want of virtuous habits, in a greater degree than errors or omiſſions of duty, in more conſpicuos ſituations. The reaſon is obvious. We are ſeldom called to the performance of illuſtrious actions; but every day and every hour of life introduces us to common occurrences. An habit of doing wrong in theſe will occur ſo frequently that the aggregate of inconvenience will exceed what would reſult from a wrong procedure, in the few inſtances of eminent conduct, with which we may be converſant. The danger likewiſe of error on great occaſions is diminiſhed by the energy of motive that impels us to act with propriety.

Habits of virtue form the only ſecurity againſt the numerous temptations by which we are conſtantly ſurrounded. "They muſt be formed and ſupported, not by unfrequent acts, but by daily and frequent exertion, in order to their becoming vigorous and uſeful. Great events give ſcope for great virtues; but the tenor of human life is compoſed of ſmall occurrences. Within the round of theſe lie the materials of happineſs of moſt men; the ſubjects of their duty, and the trials of their virtue. Whatever is to be our profeſſion, no education is more neceſſary to ſucceſs, than the acquirement of virtuous diſpoſitions and habits. Whether ſcience, or buſineſs, or public life be our aim, virtue ſtill enters for a principal ſhare into all thoſe great departments of ſociety. By whatever arts we may at firſt attract the attention, we can hold the eſteem and ſecure the hearts of others, only by amiable diſpoſitions, diſcreet habits and virtuous actions."

BRUSSELS, Jan. 1, 1790.

The following is the Copy of a Letter from the Emperor to General D'Alton, Commander in Chief in the Low Countries, dated Nov. 22. Intercepted by the Patriots.

"I Received, my Gen. this day, by diſpatch, your report of the 14th, and I leave you to judge if I have not reaſon to be ſurprized, that ſince the 31ſt of October, which was the date of your laſt letter, I have not received from you further reports of the important circumſtances and ſtate of the country that is confided to your care. I can ſay nothing of the events, becauſe I am ignorant of the diſpoſitions that are made; but they appear inefficacious, by the evil growing worſe. The permitting the rebels to eſtabliſh themſelves in Flanders, and take Ghent, may be attended by the moſt troubleſome conſequences.

"I expect, in your next report, that the troops which arrived effected the purpoſe. This is not the moment to complain, but to endeavor for the general good, and eſtabliſhment of order in the provinces.

"I am ſtill ignorant of the effects the different requiſitions have produced, and of the evidence againſt the people of diſtinction that are arreſted, as you have not mentioned either in your reports.

(Signed) JOSEPH."

Copy of a Letter from General D'Alton to the Emperor, dated Bruſſels, November 27. Intercepted by the Patriots.

"Since my report of the 20th inſtant, made to your Majeſty, the placart of the ſame date, publiſhed the day after, proves that my ideas were juſt, upon the intentions of Government; the inſolence of the people, notwithſtanding does not contradict it. Not only the four companies of the regiment of Clairfayt, and two of Vierſit, are detained priſoners at Ghent, and that of Captain Bropore at Bruges, but bands of Patriots are again upon our frontiers. The day after (the 21ſt) the inſurgents, to the amount of many thouſands, threw themſelves into Turnhout and Hoogſtraeten, which they ſtill occupy. The rebels of Flanders are entrenched at Ghent, and many of them joined thoſe in the town of Dieſt after an action in which they loſt two or three hundred men, but obliged Major Broeda, with a diviſion of the regiment of Bender, which he commanded, to retire to Arſchot, with the loſs of nineteen men and a piece of cannon.

"The misfortune at Dieſt was moſt unexpected by me, and owing to General Count Baillet, who commanded at Louvain, deferring for twenty-four hours the diſpoſitions I ordered to make.

"To parry the danger of the attack upon Louvain, I inſtantly placed a battalion on the borders of the foreſt of Meldert, to intercept all thoſe inclining that way.

"General Hopencourt having evacuated Mons without my orders, on the ſimple requiſition of Colonel Blekem, who found himſelf threatened at Namur, I ſent him, with his battalion and ſquadron to the right of Neville, where he now is, and from whence I may order him either to Louvain or to Bruſſels, as occaſion may require.

"The account of the taking of Dieſt, determined me to aſſemble a force at Louvain, to drive off the inſurgents; and I ordered a battalion of the regiment of Ligne to march to that garriſon, and intended myſelf to take the executive command of four battalions, and three hundred and fifty horſe, to force that troop of banditti; but the edict of the 21ſt inſt. required infinite circumſpection on my part, and not to croſs the negociations of the Miniſter, recommended by his letter to the people, of the 25th inſtant. I encloſed him a copy of the opinions of the general officers, and Colonel de Broſe, aſſembled in council, at my houſe; but having received an equivocal and verbal anſwer, I addreſſed to him a note, a copy of which I encloſe for your Majeſty, and meeting with a ſimilar anſwer, I repeated my repreſentation; and the Miniſter coming to me in company with the Vice Chancellor, M. Crumpipen every reaſon urged could not make him alter his conduct, notwithſtanding the importance of the object, under the pretext, that he ſhould wait the effect of his letter, written the 25th, and the Edict of the 26th; however, I engaged him to make no further conceſſion, which he promiſed me; I then determined to defer my expedition until the inſurgents were informed of the favorable diſpoſition of Government, although I had taken the preparatory and certain meaſures to reduce them, &c. &c.

"But what was my aſtoniſhment to find that the Edict of that day had been printed, and diſtributed to the public two hours before the Miniſter declared, in a note to me (the original of which I ſubjoin to this,) that he would not ſuffer it to be publiſhed, until we had determined upon that point. Such is the ſituation in which I find myſelf, and I dare to hope your Majeſty will deign to ſee the defect of that ſituation. My troops, in garriſons, inceſſantly occupied in ſtrengthening them, thoſe detached, harraſſed, by continual marches, and my operations always counteracted, or at leaſt ſtopped by the ſhackles of adminiſtration. Surrounded by theſe misfortunes, I received from Colonel Buckim an account a little ſatisfactory of the firſt advantage gained over the banditti.

"Your Majeſty will find, by the original, that I have the honor to tranſmit to you, that it is ſufficient to ſhew ourſelves to this undiſciplined mob to diſperſe them; and that the inſurrection in the country would have long ſince been ſmothered, if my advice had been attended to, and above all, if my orders had been obeyed. I expect that my next report will prove to your Majeſty, how much I had reaſon to think, that it is by force alone that theſe people are to be governed, now that adminiſtration are abandoned to the moſt humiliating conceſſions.

"In the mean time I have the honor to tranſmit to your Majeſty a copy of a note, I this day ſent to the miniſter; it will, without doubt, prove to him, that I never deviated from the conſtant and uniform conduct I impoſed upon myſelf, not to take any ſtep without firſt conſulting him; and that I have infinite cauſe to complain of the inceſſant obſtacles adminiſtration throws in my way by viſible delays, and other acts, to thoſe diſpoſitions that circumſtances require.

"I ſhall not finiſh my report, without informing your Majeſty, that I believe, notwithſtanding all the conceſſions of Government, the Inſurgents will not accede to the propoſitions, unleſs the future maintenance of their privileges are gauranteed by other powers.

(Signed) D'ALTON."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1790.

IN committee of the whole Houſe.—The propoſition for aſſuming the State debts, and the amendments propoſed thereto, being under conſideration.

MR. JACKSON obſerved, that he had been; from the introduction of the reſolutions before the committee, particularly againſt the one now in contemplation: That he was oppoſed to it, not only in its original form, but in every poſſible modification it might aſſume. That his indiſpoſition had prevented his riſing before: That altho many arguments muſt have been uſed, which it was impoſſible for him to know: His duty compelled him to come forward; not with an expectation that his ſmall abilities could change the ſentiments of a ſingle member, or that he ſhould gain a ſingle proſelyte; but to ſhew the reaſons for which he oppoſed the meaſure, and to produce ſome facts ariſing in the State he repreſented. He confeſſed, that if he was in favor of any modification, it was the one which an honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. White) had brought forward a few days ſince. As he had not been preſent at the former part of the debate, he hoped the houſe would indulge him in entering on the original ground, and pointing out the light in which the buſineſs appeared to him.

The queſtion might be viewed on three grounds: 1ſt. the expediency; 2d, the policy; and 3dly, the juſtice of the reſolution.

It might be expedient, either from the preſſing call of the States who might complain of the grievance of their debts; or, it might be expedient from the clamors of the citizens of the reſpective States, complaining of the State taxation. On the firſt point, he believed the States had made no ſuch requeſt, and that therefore the expediency on that head was obviated. That he had heard indeed, that South-Carolina had made ſome kind of application, but that one or two States could not declare the ſenſe of the Union; it could be known only by a majority, which did not appear to demand this aſſumption. That on the contrary he believed a majority of the States were againſt the propoſition, and that North-Carolina had made it an article of amendment, "that Congreſs ſhould not interfere with the ſtate debts," and that the voice of North-Carolina, as well as South-Carolina, ſhould be attended to.

With reſpect to individual citizens, no complaints had been made to the houſe; no petitions or inſtructions had been forwarded to their repreſentatives. Here he would remark, that it was on this latter principle he wiſhed, at a former day, the poſtponement of the queſtion, that the ſenſe of his conſtituents might be known. The wiſh of individuals was therefore not aſcertained by either method, and he believed that a great majority were for the State debts remaining as they were. That they were ſatisfied with the State taxation by known and accuſtomed methods, handed down to them by their anceſtors. Many of the States had impoſed taxes in thoſe certificates, and had extinguiſhed a great part of the State debts; which taxes the citizens had chearfully ſubmitted to: This had been done in the State he repreſented.

To thoſe, he obſerved, he might add a third reaſon, why it was not expedient, the creditors themſelves had not requeſted it; there was no petition, no evidence to warrant a conſtruction that they wiſhed it.

He would now conſider its policy: Here the field expanded. He had as high an opinion of the Secretary's abilities as any man: They were conſpicuous: The force of his genius was ſtriking, and his talents in the report were admired; but he was one of thoſe who did not think the Secretary infallible; as long as he poſſeſſed human nature, ſo long would he poſſeſs the imperfections and failings of human nature. Ambition, laudable perhaps, to do the utmoſt for the Union, might lead him too far, and the plan, evidently to him, in its policy, had reference to one of two points: Firſt, that it is extended as an additional ligature to the continent, by detaching the creditors from their dependance on the ſtate governments, and transferring that dependance to the nation, and thereby making it the intereſt of the remote parts of the Union to ſupport its meaſures; or, ſecondly, by this ſpecious method of relieving the States, to remove every pretext for taxation from them, and thereby throw that power entirely into the hands of Congreſs.

If we examine however the firſt of thoſe poſitions, we ſhall find it will not hold its ground; for, the ſecurities of the reſpective States, like thoſe of the continent, will change their holders; nay, they are already to the ſouthward gone from the original creditors and are in the hands of ſpeculators: they will like the continental ſecurities, be drawn to a point in a few commercial cities, or travel into the hands of foreigners. The ligature, if this poſition is true, will therefore not hold; the tie will ſoon be broken.

The ſecond will better ſtand its ground; and I grant that the whole powers of taxation may be abſorbed by the Union. But Sir, is it policy to take all the powers of taxation from the individual States and leave them with the ſhadow of a government. Is it policy to reduce their power to the inſignificance of a ſmall city corporation, or will the citizens be pleaſed with it? A majority, I believe, will be found attached to the modes and the laws of the State governments. Some of the moſt zealous partizans of the preſent government, in the State conventions, in order to point out its excellencies, compared it to a pyramid; the foundation of which was the broad baſis of the people, the middle or ſecond ſtory the State governments, and the top or head the government of the Union. Sir, let us beware, leſt in weakening this centre work, the head itſelf is not in danger. The ſyſtem before the committee would require a multitude of tax gatherers, who would be oppreſſive to the people; and at the beſt view what would the people gain, but a change of maſters and cuſtoms which they had been uſed to, for maſters and cuſtoms they had been unacquainted with.

The Union, he obſerved, had been frequently compared to a rope of ſand; it was well to beware, leſt the argument be carried too far the other way; leſt this ligature—this cord, by its too great

extenſion, might ſnap, and be rendered more difficult to bring together than the rope of ſand divided in a dozen places.

Let us look to the policy of the former Congreſs. Did they ever entertain an idea of taking on themſelves the State debts? Did they ever pledge the faith of the continent to aſſume them? Nay—Did they, when they applied to the reſpective States for the power of preſerving the Union, I mean the five per cent. ever dream of diſcharging thoſe debts, or did any of the States require it? The conſtitution did not contemplate it; for that provides for the debts of the Union only, and many of the State debts are not of a continental nature, and ought not to be a continental charge; of this kind, I hold the Penobſcot expedition from Maſſachuſetts, and the fitting out the ſhip South-Carolina by that State. If States chooſe to run into thoſe balloon exploits on their own account, their neighbors ought not to pay for it. The intention of the preſent ſyſtem I imagine is to introduce all thoſe charges.

Policy, he ſaid, was againſt the aſſumption. Many of the States have material objections, and will view the interference with a jaundiced eye; and notwithſtanding what gentlemen ſo frequently ridicule of monſters and hydras, jealouſies will ariſe, and perhaps from the nature of republican governments it is neceſſary they ſhould. I think, at leaſt, that there will be a juſt foundation for them in the preſent inſtance—for, will the citizen who has already paid his proportion of the debt to his State, contentedly ſee a new burthen impoſed on himſelf and his poſterity—a burthen we know not when we ſhall be rid of—a burthen we know not the weight or amount of.

Again Sir, is it policy on the ſubject of public credit; paper of whatever denomination, whether ſtock or not, will be affected by the quantity in circulation, and will be depreciated accordingly. Policy on every principle forbids it—policy forbids us, in the vigor of youth, to cloath ourſelves with all the impotence, imbecility and infirmity of extreme old political age. Britain was ſeventeen hundred years politically old, dating from Julius Cæſar's invaſion, before ſhe had a funded debt. The United States have ſcarcely attained their fourteenth political year, when they are about to mortgage themſelves and poſterity for a funded debt; the one third, or perhaps the one half of the amount of Britain's enormous debts at this day.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that the juſtice of the meaſure had as many objections.

The greateſt plea of juſtice was, that the debt was of the ſame nature, and contracted for the ſame reaſons and in the ſame cauſe. His arguments before, he ſaid, had proved this not to be altogether the caſe: but ſuppoſing it was, he aſked whether it was juſtice to compel the citizen who had already contributed, to pay a ſecond proportion. Gentlemen had talked much of the exertions of their States—the hardſhips they had endured—and the ravages they had ſuſtained. He could advance, with equal confidence, that he came from the State which had ſuffered the moſt of any in the Union; where there was no place, no corner but where the Britiſh arms had been carried; where the families had been totally driven off, and their properties had been totally deſtroyed; where the inhabitants had ſcorned the Britiſh protection, and left their properties behind them; where what the Britiſh had left, the American army had taken to ſubſiſt on, and not a certificate had been given in numerous inſtances. Yet thoſe citizens whoſe property had been thus deſtroyed, had cheerfully ſubmitted to the payment of the State debt. But would it be juſtice, after all thoſe loſſes, and after this already voluntary contribution, to put our hands again in their pockets, and ſay, you muſt pay the debts of Maſſachuſetts and South-Carolina. If thoſe States have not done as they ought—if they have not extinguiſhed their debts, they have themſelves to blame for it.

Sir, in Georgia the audited debt has drawn no intereſt—intereſt has been allowed only on a ſmall proportion of funded debt; for we alſo Mr. Chairman, muſt have our project of funding, until we were convinced by experience it would not anſwer, and that we could not pay a regular ſpecie intereſt. By this plan, ſir, all thoſe audited certificates will draw intereſt from the time of liquidation, which will greatly increaſe the debt of Georgia, and not benefit her citizens: for the late ſpeculations, no doubt have changed the holders, and the very man who did the ſervice or furniſhed the ſupply, contented with the principal ſum, will now have to contribute his proportion towards payment of the intereſt of his own certificate and which he himſelf was not entitled to.

By the ſyſtem before us the ſettlement with the States is poſtponed to a diſtant day—a day which never may arrive, and notwithſtanding the balance may be in favor of the State I repreſent, the citizen may be forever bound for the intereſt of this enormous debt—the debt of other States.

There is another part of the Secretary's report which will materially injure Georgia. The proviſo, that where a ſtate ſhall have exchanged the ſecurities of the continent for thoſe of her own, no ſettlement ſhall be made until thoſe exchanged certificates ſhall be brought in and ſurrendered. The State of Georgia little thinking of ſuch a day as this, altho very materially concerned, has, as it was uſual with her, burnt her exchanged certificates as they have returned to her treaſury. Is ſhe, becauſe thoſe certificates have been ſunk and ſent to oblivion, and which I wiſh our whole debt was, to ſuffer for her honeſty, and that of her citizens?

Sir, I will not tax the Secretary with the deſign; I will not impute the intention to him; but I truſt that we ſhall not run ourſelves enormouſly in debt and mortgage ourſelves and our children, to give ſcope to the abilities of any miniſter on earth to give an opening to ſhew the talents he poſſeſſes of managing taxes and the reſources of the burthen he impoſes.

Mr. Jackſon concluded, by ſaying, that to his mind and agreeably to the reaſons he had given, he was convinced the aſſumption of the State debts was inexpedient, impolitic, and unjuſt; and he truſted that it would not be adopted.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) replied to Mr. Jackſon, that he ſhould be as unwilling as that gentleman to aſſume debts of any State incurred for balloon ſchemes (as they had been termed) but he did not think the Penobſcot expedition or the South-Carolina frigate came within that deſcription; the members from Maſſachuſetts could anſwer for the former, and as to the latter, he could ſafely ſay that the State of South-Carolina ſuffered ſuch injury to her commerce during the war, that a naval protection was indiſpenſibly neceſſary—that other States were protected by veſſels of war on continental eſtabliſhments, while the State alluded to was unprotected, and her trade crippled by the enemy—that the equipment of that veſſel had coſt a much leſs ſum than was generally believed, as but a ſmall part of the ſum demanded had been allowed by the State. He obſerved, that as the union were under obligations to protect every part, ſo were they alſo bound to contribute their proportion of expence, incurred by any particular part for its own defence—that this was language which had been much repeated during the laſt ſeſſion, when the houſe had been called on to vote a large ſum of money for the protection of Georgia from the Creeks, and which under the influence of that principle, the houſe had actually done. That State could have juſtly complained had ſhe been left to protect herſelf, and to incur ſo heavy a burden.—Mr. Smith ſaid the oppoſition of gentlemen to the meaſure ſeemed to originate in an idea that theſe were the private debts of the ſeveral States incurred for their own particular purpoſes; the fact was juſt the reverſe—they were as much the debts of the continent, as thoſe which were called the continental debts—they were as much the price of independence—inſtead of their being State debts aſſumed by the continent, they were in truth continental debts which the States had aſſumed when Congreſs were unable to pay them; but now Congreſs had in its excluſive poſſeſſion the beſt reſources of the nation, and ſhould all thoſe reſources be applied to the payment of a few continental creditors (and they had been frequently told that all the continental ſecurities were in the hands of a few ſpeculators) to the total ruin of all the State creditors, it was eaſy to anticipate dangerous conſequences; indeed ſuch would be the diſſatisfaction on the part of the State creditors, that it would conſiderably obſtruct the collection of the national revenue. There had been no reaſon aſſigned, and he believed it was impoſſible to aſſign any, which could eſtabliſh a diſtinction between the one and the other claſs of theſe creditors—their claims were preciſely ſimilar, and they ought to be provided for on ſimilar terms.

Gentlemen were miſtaken, if they thought South-Carolina had made no exertions to diſcharge her debt ſince the peace—that State had levied on her citizens every year a tax, which conſidering her loſſes by the war, and the deva[illegible]tations committed by the enemy, was a very conſiderable one, amounting to upwards of 300,000 dollars annually for the intereſt, beſides a million and an half of dollars principal paid off, making upwards of three millions of dollars.

It had been ſaid that Great Britain was 1700 years old before ſhe began a funding ſyſtem, while the United States were about to adopt it at the age of 14; to that he obſerved, that America was nearly, if not quite, as far advanced in political ſagacity in her early youth as Great-Britain in her extreme old age, having the experience of Great-Britain, and of other nations during a long courſe of years as her guide; and that he always thought the vigor of youth was more equal to the ſupport of heavy burdens than infirmity of age. He agreed with the gentleman that if the meaſure was a wrong one, the ſentiments of one or two States ſhould not influence their determination, but he was perſuaded that on a diſcuſſion of its own merits, it would be found neceſſary for the union and tranquility of all the States.

To Mr. Smith's anſwer, that the State debts were all on a footing with the debts of the Union, and that on this principle, Georgia had received protection laſt year, and might receive more this, Mr. Jackſon replied, that if Georgia had received protection, it had not been with the vote of ſome members from that State (S. C.) who ſuppoſing, as he would charitably allow, that the Georgians, and not M'Gillivray, were in the wrong, had withheld their voice; that however in his opinion, the caſes were not the ſame: but he denied that Georgia hitherto had received the leaſt ſhadow of protection from the union, although the moſt favorable report was exiſting of their conduct on the table.

That the caſes were not ſimilar, becauſe in the caſes of Georgia there was an invaſion of the union: whilſt in the caſe of the ſhip South-Carolina which he had mentioned, that State had done what they were not warranted in by the laws of Congreſs or confederation. The fitting out ſhips of war—that that State was not contented to be on an equality with her ſiſters, but aimed at a high ſounding fame, of poſſeſſing veſſels of war in her own employ. That here he would remark that as well in this caſe as in that of the State veſſel of Maſſachuſetts, it could not be expected that the Union ſhould defray their expence. He would aſk if any of the prize monies of thoſe veſſels had been lodged in the treaſury of the continent. He believed it had not been the caſe, and if it had not, the States which had reaped the benefits ought to pay the charges.

The gentleman had inſinuated, that as Georgia had allowed no intereſt or could not pay the intereſt of her funded debt, ſhe certainly could not have diſcharged much of her debt. He would put that gentleman right on this head, by aſſuring him, that altho' Georgia had not ſpecie ſufficient to diſcharge the intereſt of her funded debt regularly, yet ſhe had ſunk ſome hundred thouſand dollars of her principal debt.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid that he had not the vanity to ſuppoſe any thing new which he could ſay would authoriſe him to expect the already exhauſted patience of the committee, in an extenſive diſcuſſion of the vaſt ſubject before them. He would however, call on the candor of the gentlemen who ſo ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the propoſition under conſideration, for, an attempt to anſwer ſome of the arguments which had been repeatedly advanced by himſelf and the gentlemen with whom he had the honor to act and think on this occaſion.

He obſerved that the revolution was a common, a national cauſe, that therefore the expenſe ſhould be equally apportioned—that whatever had been advanced towards the attainment of the object ſhould be ſatisfied, if within the ability of the government. That if the whole could not be paid the loſs ſhould be ſuſtained in equal and juſt proportion: That theſe were the dictates of common juſtice and common honeſty. and univerſally conſidered as concluſively binding in the uſual intercourſe of men in civil ſociety: That thus conſidering the ſubject, he thought the States now ſtaggering under an unequal weight of burden, had a right to demand of this government the adoption of the propoſed meaſure. He further obſerved that this demand for juſtice would appear the more reaſonable, when it was conſidered that the government would not, ſhould the reſolution be adopted, ſuſtain any loſs. For that it was in fact true, as had been repeatedly ſtated, that ſhould the debts be aſſumed, there would ſtill remain, a baliance due, to every State. Becauſe there was no State, which ſince the commencement of the war had not done more than to ſupport the expences of its own government, and all its other incidental charges. That this would be evident, when it was remembered, that the whole with which a State, in the event could be charged, would be, the debt to be aſſumed, together with what had been heretofore advanced to it; and on the other hand it would be entitled to a credit for all its advances and ſervices in the war. In this view of the ſubject, which was the juſt one, he wiſhed gentlemen would explain why the government ſhould delay to put the citizens on a footing of equality?

He obſerved that the accounts of individual States with the United States would ultimately be ſettled, or they would not: If the former, then juſtice would be done to all; if the latter, the only charitable and liberal ſuppoſition would be, that the States had equally exerted themſelves in their glorious ſtruggle for freedom.

He further wiſhed gentlemen would explain to the committee and to the world, what were their intentions in regard to the State creditors, who it had been proved were equally entitled with others to juſtice. He affirmed that as it reſpected ſome of the States, no efficient meaſures, of national finance, could be carried into execution, and at the ſame time leave the States an ability to fulfil their engagements—engagements entered into at a time when they were in poſſeſſion of funds which were fully adequate to the purpoſe, and which funds were now ſurrendered to this government.

ERRATUM: In Mr. Ames's ſpeech, in our laſt, 5 paragraph 3 column, for "130,000," *read* 1,300,000.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

Sketch of the debate on Mr. Sherman's motion for appointing a committee to enquire into the receipts and expenditures of public money during the adminiſtration of the Hon. Robert Morris, late ſuperintendant of Finance.

Mr. Gerry obſerved that ſome how or other the Houſe is continually recurring to the modes of procedure adopted by the late Congreſs, who were both a legiſlative and executive body; the preſent government is organized on quite different principles.—The Preſident of the United States is the only competent authority to take cognizance of the conduct of officers in the executive department---if we purſue the propoſed plan of appointing committees we deſtroy the reſponſibily of executive officers---and diveſt the Houſe of a great and eſſential privilege, that of impeaching our executive officers for mal-adminiſtration. He concluded by ſaying he was in favor of the report of the Senate for the appointing commiſſioners---as placing the buſineſs in a more parliamentary and conſtitutional direction.

Mr. Gerry was replied to by Mr. Hartley and Mr. Fitzſimons who contended that the motion was ſtrictly parliamentary as it was certainly juſt that an inveſtigation on the part of the Houſe of the conduct of public officers ought to precede all crimination of their conduct; this enquiry Mr. Morris has applied for---and on every principle of equity, he ought to have a fair and full hearing, that if his conduct has been ſuch as to merit approbation, he may no longer lay under any diſadvantageous or injurious imputation.

Mr. Jackſon called for a reading of the memorial; which being read---He objected to the appointment of a committee, he thought it unneceſſary, it would eſtabliſh a precedent which would involve a great variety of difficulties; he had no doubt of the honor and rectitude of conduct in the memorialiſt, he was ready to acknowledge that he had rendered the country great and meritorious ſervices---and that this was the opinion of the people in general through the United States---he was for accepting the report of the committee and thus finiſh the buſineſs.

Mr. Vining was in favor of the motion---and obſerved that the report (it appears) does not come up to the ideas of the memorialiſt—he wiſhes to give particular ſatisfaction to the members of this houſe; he wiſhes the ſanction of this houſe to the merit of his ſervices, ſhould they on inveſtigation appear to deſerve ſuch a ſanction, juſtice is all he aſks for, and ſurely gentlemen will not deny that.

Mr. Fitzſimons followed Mr. Vining in a ſimilar train of obſervations.

Mr. Bland was oppoſed to the motion: he thought the report was a full juſtification of the conduct of Mr. Morris; he was oppoſed to appointing commiſſioners, as creating an unneceſſary expence.

Mr. Madiſon was in favor of the motion, he offered a variety of obſervations on the ſubject, and in ſupport of the idea, that the Houſe ſhould poſſeſs itſelf of the fulleſt information in order to doing juſtice to the country and to public officers.

Mr. Gerry defended his firſt opinion, that the ſeveral branches of government ſhould be kept ſeparate---he was only ſolicitous he ſaid that the houſe ſhould not eſtabliſh a precedent which would mix the ſeveral parts of the government. The memorialiſt requeſts the appointment of commiſſioners---and what is the objection: nothing more than the expence, which in a matter of juſtice, ought not to be conſidered.

Mr. Stone obſerved on the idea of expence, that if the buſineſs is eaſy to be ſettled, commiſſioners will not be wanted for a long time; if the buſineſs is intricate and difficult, a committee will be very improper---he was therefore in favor of commiſſioners.

Mr. Sherman ſaid that for himſelf he was perfectly ſatisfied reſpecting the accounts of Mr. Morris; they are certified by as good and honeſt men as can poſſibly be appointed---men entirely uninfluenced and uncontrouled by any perſon whatever; but ſtill he thought to give full ſatisfaction to the memorialiſt and to wipe off any aſperſions which may have been caſt on him, he was in favor of a committee.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

The amendments propoſed by the ſenate to the bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform rule of naturalization, and to the bill to provide for the mitigation or remiſſion of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain caſes, were taken into conſideration. To the firſt bill one amendment only was propoſed, which was agreed to by the houſe. The amendment to the other, it was ſaid, involved an alteration of the principle on which the bill was founded; other objections were made, and on motion it was voted that the amendment ſhould lie on the table.

In committee of the whole; the report of the ſelect committee on the memorials on the ſlave trade under conſideration. The ſixth article was further diſcuſſed.

Mr. Scott commenced the debate this day in advocating the prayer of the memorialiſts, he was replied to by ſeveral of the Southern gentlemen. It was moved that the clauſe ſhould be ſtruck out, this motion being put, it paſſed in the negative.

The committee then agreed to the propoſition.

The Seventh article was ſtruck out of the report.

The committee then roſe, and the report, as amended and agreed to, was laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, with the bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1790, concurred in with amendments. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

Sundry memorials and petitions were preſented and read.—The amendments of the Senate to the appropriation bill were taken into conſideration—the firſt was agreed to.

The ſum allowed by the houſe to Gifford Dally, Eſq. for ſervices performed during the receſs, it was propoſed by the Senate ſhould be divided between him and Mr. Mathers the door keeper of the Senate, this amendment was objected to; after ſome converſation, the amendment was concurred in with an amendment.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Richard Wells and John Hart, brought in the following report.

Reſolved, That the poſſeſſors of the continental bills of credit, emitted by the authority of Congreſs, before the 18th day of March, 1780, on bringing the ſame into the Treaſury of the United States, ſhall receive certificates for the ſame, at the rate of one dollar ſpecie value for one hundred dollars of the ſaid bills; and the ſame ſhall be funded on intereſt in the ſame manner as the other debts of the United States. The intereſt to commence on the day the ſaid bills ſhall be lodged in ſaid treaſury---and all ſuch bills in the treaſury of any State exceeding its quota required by the acts of Congreſs of the 7th day of October, 1779; and the 18th day of March, 1780, on being brought into the treaſury of the United States ſhall be credited to the account of ſuch State at the rate aforeſaid, on intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum---from the time it was received into the Treaſury of the reſpective States; laid on the table.

It was then moved that the houſe ſhould take up the report of the committee of the whole on the memorials of the people called Quakers.—This motion was oppoſed by Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Bland—they ſeverally obſerved that the diſcuſſion of the ſubject has already excited a ſpirit of diſſention among the members of the houſe---and that every principle of policy and concern for the dignity of the houſe, and the peace and tranquility of the United States, concur to ſhew the propriety of dropping the ſubject, and letting it ſleep where it is.---On the other hand Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley, and Mr. Page obſerved, that there was the ſame propriety in taking up the ſubject at the preſent moment, and bringing it to a concluſion as there was for firſt taking it up---that it has been ſo fully diſcuſſed, that it cannot be ſuppoſed gentlemen will go over the ſame ground again; it may ſoon be determined, to paſs it over will be unprecedented, and will leave the public mind in the ſame State of uncertainty from which ſo much danger is apprehended.

The motion for taking up the report was warmly conteſted, in a lengthy debate, and finally paſſed in the affirmative, by a majority of one This was followed by a motion for entering the report of the ſelect committee, and the report of the committee of the whole on the journals of the houſe. This motion called up the ſpeakers from all ſides of the houſe, and was at laſt determined by Ayes and Noes as follow.

AYES.

Meſſrs Boudinot,	Hartley,	Partridge,
Brown,	Hathorn,	Schureman,
Cadwallader,	Heiſter,	Scot,
Contee,	Huntington,	Sedgwick,
Floyd,	Lawrance,	Sherman,
Foſter,	Lee,	Sylveſter,
Gerry,	Leonard,	Sinnickſon,
Gillman,	Madiſon,	Vining,
Goodhue,	P. Muhlenburg,	Wynkoop. 29.
Griffin,	Parker,	

NAYS.

Meſſrs Ames,	Jackſon,	Sturges,
Baldwin,	Livermore,	Sumpter,
Benſon,	Matthews,	Thacher,
Bland,	Moore,	Trumbull,
Burke,	Page,	Tucker,
Carroll,	Van Ranſellaer,	White,
Coles,	Smith, (M.)	Williamſon. 25.
Gale,	Smith, (S. C.)	
Grout,	Stone,	

For the report of the ſelect committee, ſee No. 96, March 10. The ſubſtance of the 1, 3, 5, and 6th propoſitions of this report were agreed to by the committee of the whole.

The amendment propoſed by the Houſe to the Appropriation Bill, was non-concurred by the Senate. Adjourned.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM EUROPE,
By the laſt arrivals.

OF THE *PATRIOTS* OF BRABANT.

A GENERAL Congreſs of the States of Brabant was to be held at Bruſſels the 5 January. A number of Britiſh officers are gone to offer their ſervices to the Patriots in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

Fort Lillo, one of the two poſts which was held by the Emperor's troops by the laſt accounts publiſhed, has been taken by the Antwerp Patriots.

The Emperor apprehending an approaching diſſolution from his preſent indiſpoſition, is preparing for that event, by forwarding the election of a King of the Romans.

The States of Brabant and Flanders have conſolidated themſelves into one body.

General VANDERMESCH is in the neighborhood of Luxembourg with 20,000 men—and a heavy train of artillery.

OF *FRANCE.*

A report having circulated that the Emperor of Germany had unduly received millions from the Court of France. The Imperial Ambaſſador at Paris has wrote to Count MONTMORIN, the French Miniſter, to contradict officially, this unfounded injurious rumor.

M. DESMEUNIERS was choſen Preſident of the National Aſſembly in December. Among other articles in the organization of the judicial power, the following were propoſed by the committee: "Juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered in the name of the King—No office ſhall be created in order to be ſold—Juſtice ſhall be rendered gratuitouſly—No tribunal ſhall have any ſhare of legiſlative power—Judges ſhall not be removeable but for abuſe of office—Every citizen may plead his own cauſe—All cauſes ſhall be entered in a roll in order, as they come before the Court, and determined as they ſtand on this roll, without deviation, unleſs by conſent of parties. Many wiſe and liberal articles are daily added to the Conſtitution, and notwithſtanding what hireling prints aſſert to the contrary, the National Aſſembly are proceeding in the great buſineſs before them with unanimity and diſpatch—and their deciſions meet with unexpected and unparellelled approbation from their conſtituents: As much peace and tranquility prevail throughout that immenſe kingdom, as could be expected in effecting ſo great and important a revolution in government. A full and complete toleration in religious matters is firmly eſtabliſhed by the decrees of the Aſſembly, which enjoin that "non-catholics" ſhall be eligible to elect or be elected to all places of honor and profit in the public ſervice.

Some of the *venal* Engliſh papers however, repreſent the kingdom of France as in a very deplorable ſituation—and even in Paris, one poor Engliſhman writes to his friend in London that he is afraid of ſtarving! The Provinces, another ſays, are in tumults, and attempts are made to ſeduce the army—ſtill without effect!! Marſhal Law is proclaimed in ſome of the provinces; but they are *afraid* to proclaim it in others: That the people, under the direction of the National Aſſembly, are in a ſimilar ſituation to what the people of England were, under CROMWELL—with a variety of ſuch entertaining articles—and yet the National Aſſembly and the King appear to be on the beſt terms—the people are happy—plenty has flowed in upon them—and the proſpect is altogether in favor of their eſtabliſhing a free conſtitution.

TURKS AND *AUSTRIANS.*

Great preparations are making to proſecute the war, notwithſtanding the rumors of pacification; but as the war has continued nearly long enough to exhauſt the reſources of all parties, it is moſt probable that the paſt winter has produced a peace—or a ſubſtitute at leaſt.

LONDON.

In the park of the Eſcurial, in Spain, during the late appointment of Grandees, there were twenty fountains in full play; among them a moſt grand *jet d'eau*, affording an illuſtration of the doctrine of hydraulics; and there was another, playing by the elaſticity of air. A marine fountain had a beautiful effect; it was formed to Sea Divinities, naiads, tritons, dolphins, &c. &c.

The Eſcurial uſed to be called one of the wonders of the world. It has eleven thouſand windows, fourteen thouſand doors, eighteen hundred pillars, twenty-two courts, and ſeventeen piazzas. It has three libraries, conſiſting of eighteen thouſand volumes, and three thouſand Arabian manuſcripts. Here the King and Queen have apartments, and the reſt of this ſuperb palace is inhabited by Monks. The plan of the building is in the form of a gridiron!

Lorenzo, a famous Spaniſh Saint, was broiled on a gridiron! Philip II built the Eſcurial in memory of this Saint, and the battle of St. Quintin. At the late Royal promotion by the King, Lorenzo was invoked by the Monks to ſhower down bleſſings on the new Grandees.

The Spaniſh gentry are very numerous, and their families ancient; the cauſe of this is, all landed eſtates are entailed, and cannot be alienated but in failure of iſſue, and then not without great expence, which occaſions land to be ſo very dear there; it is worth forty years purchaſe. At the late Royal promotion, each new made Grandee was obliged to produce proof of his being clear, by four generations, of the blood of a Jew!

The Defence of the Genius of Women, an academic diſcourſe by Donna Giuſeppa Amar and Bordon, in anſwer to D. Gaſparo Jovellanos and Don Franceſco Cabarrus, Counſellors of his Catholic Majeſty, and Members of the Royal Academy at Madrid (into which ſociety they endeavor to prevent the admiſſion of women) is a fatal blow to the affected and arrogant pre-eminence of the male ſex.

This enlightened female, after demonſtrating the equal powers of her ſex, in literature, policy, and all the fine arts—attacks the objections of the King's Council with the moſt pointed wit and ridicule, inſomuch that they have requeſted a ceſſation, and not only conſented to the admiſſion of women, but invited them.

Dr. CULLEN, thro infirmity, reſigned the medical profeſſorſhip at Edinburg, which he haa filled for 34 years, with infinite credit and ability.

On this occaſion, the Lord Provoſt has moved, that the Magiſtrates and Council requeſt his acceptance of a piece of plate, on which may be engraved ſuch an inſcription as may be thought moſt expreſſive of the high ſenſe of the merit of the Profeſſor, and their eſteem and regard for the man.

RICHMOND, March 3.

The following addreſs from the citizens of the county of Albemarle, was preſented to the Hon. Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; at his ſeat, the 12th day of February, 1790.

PERMIT us to preſent to you our moſt ſincere congratulations on your return to your native county. We ſhould do a violence to our feelings, and illy reward your merit, if we did not upon this occaſion, give you this teſtimonial of our eſteem.

At an early period of your life, and a very critical æra of public affairs, we elected you our repreſentative in the General Aſſembly. The ſubjects which at that time engaged the deliberations of that body, were highly intereſting to our country. The controverſy into which we were from neceſſity about to embark, involved conſequences of the firſt importance to ſociety, and called for the exertions of thoſe of her citizens who were moſt diſtinguiſhed for their wiſdom, integrity and patriotiſm. Your conduct in the diſcharge of that truſt, merited our warmeſt approbation, and in a review of the ſignal ſervices you have ſince rendered, we have always conſidered it a ſingular inſtance of good fortune, that we conferred, and that you accepted the appointment. In that ſtation, your talents and virtues became known to your country, by whom they were afterwards made more extenſively beneficial to the community at large. By their appointment, you have ſince held a ſeries of high political employments, and we have reaſon to believe that your conduct in every ſtage, has been as ſatisfactory to thoſe whom you ſerved, as it was in the commencement moſt acceptable to us.

We ſhould wound your feelings if we entered into a detail of thoſe acts of your public life which we highly approve. We cannot, however, decline aſſuring you, that we have been particularly happy to obſerve the ſtrong attachment you have always ſhewn to the rights of mankind and to thoſe inſtitutions that were beſt calculated to preſerve them. Conduct like this, founded on ſuch noble and illuſtrious principles, will always entitle you to, and ſecure you the gratitude of your fellow-citizens.

If we conſult the particular benefit of our county, in a variety of inſtances, we ſhould feel anxious, that you would for the future remain with us.—But America has ſtill occaſion for your ſervices, and we are too much attached to the common intereſts of our country, and entertain too high a reſpect for your merit, not to unite with the general voice that you continue in her councils. In whatever line you may think proper to act, you will have our moſt earneſt wiſhes for your welfare.

February 12, 1790.

To which he made the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

THE teſtimony of eſteem with which you are pleaſed to honor my return to my native county, fills me with gratitude and pleaſure. While it ſhews that my abſence has not loſt me your friendly recollection, it holds out the comfortable hope that when the hour of retirement ſhall come, I ſhall again find myſelf amidſt thoſe with whom I have long lived, with whom I wiſh to live, and whoſe affection is the ſource of my preſent happineſs.--Their favour was the door through which I was uſhered on the ſtage of public life; and while I have been led on through its varying ſcenes, I could not be unmindful of thoſe who aſſigned me my firſt part.

My feeble and obſcure exertions in their ſervice, and in the holy cauſe of freedom, have had no other merit than that they were my beſt. We have all the ſame. We have been fellow labourers, and fellow-ſufferers; and Heaven has rewarded us with a happy iſſue from our ſtruggles. It reſts now with ourſelves alone to enjoy in peace and concord the bleſſings of ſelf-government, ſo long denied to mankind; to ſhew by example the ſufficiency of human reaſon for the care of human affairs; and that the will of the majority, the natural law of every ſociety, is the only ſure guardian of the rights of man. Perhaps even this may ſometimes err, but its errors are honeſt, ſolitary and ſhort-lived. Let us then my dear friends, for ever bow down to the general reaſon of the ſociety. We are ſafe with that, even in its deviations, for it ſoon returns again to the right way. Theſe are leſſons we have learnt together—we have proſpered in their practice; and the liberality with which you are pleaſed to approve my attachment to the general rights of mankind, aſſures me we are ſtill together in theſe its kindred ſentiments.

Wherever I may be ſtationed by the will of my country, it will be my delight to ſee in the general tide of happineſs, that your's too flows on in juſt place and meaſure. That it may flow through all time, gathering ſtrength as it goes, and ſpreading the happy influence of reaſon and liberty over the face of the earth, is my fervent prayer to Heaven.

February 12, 1790.

New-York, March 24, 1790.

Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, elected for the State of N. Carolina, are Hon. HUGH WILLIAMSON, Hon. JOHN B. ASHE, Hon. TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH, and Hon. JOHN STEELE.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, March 14.

"We are all fatigued out with the ſlowneſs of congreſſional proceedings. Too much time is waſted in long ſpeeches upon points, to ſay the leaſt not of the greateſt importance; at this rate of progreſſion, it will conſume the life of Congreſs to decide on the Secretary's report. Not a day ſhould be loſt, as the year will be too ſhort for the arrangements neceſſary in the Treaſury department---and it gives a *trifling air* to the meaſures of government to ſpend ſo much time in debating and re-debating inconſiſtent propoſitions.---The foregoing are my own ſentiments---but I forbear to repeat the obſervations of *ſome* characters, who take pleaſure in finding fault, and *wiſh* to ſow the ſeeds of diſaffection among the people."

On Saturday laſt the Hon. Thomas Jefferſon, Secretary of State elect, arrived here from Virginia.

Monday the Senate of this State, concurred in the reſolution of the aſſembly, declaring it incompatible (according to the conſtitution of the United States and of this State) that a member of either houſe of Congreſs, or perſon holding any office under the authority of the United States, ſhould be a member of the Legiſlature of this State.

A vote was then paſſed declaring the ſeat of the Hon. James Duane, Phillip Schuyler, John Lawrance, and John Hathorn, Eſqr's. vacant.

Late accounts from London adviſe that the abolition of the Slave trade is yet an object of great attention to the friends of humanity in England and France, and that effectual meaſures to attain that object are purſuing with unremitting diligence.

A correſpondent obſerves, that there is no ſentiment that can be mentioned, in which the citizens of the United States, are ſo generally *united*, as in this---that the abolition of the Slave Trade is a duty of humanity, juſtice and ſound policy.

Accounts from the country inform that the interior parts of the State are full of grain, and as ſoon as the travelling becomes good, it will be ſent to the capital in abundance

A correſpondent obſerves that as revenue is the nerve of government ſo the ſupport of PUBLIC CREDIT is the only ſolid baſis of revenue—for the attainment of this object, our exertions were concentered to a point, in bringing about the adoption of the new government—ſhould *procraſtination* or any other fatal circumſtance prevent the funding ſyſtem's being completed this ſeſſion, the conſequences are moſt ſeriouſly to be deprecated.

On Friday the 12th inſt. died at Dumfries (Virginia) on his way to Congreſs, the Hon. Col. WILLIAM GRAYSON, Senator of the United States. His remains were on the Sunday following, attended by a numerous circle of his acquaintance, depoſited in the family vault at the Rev. Mr. *Spence Grayſon's*.

By the death of this gentleman the public, as well as his own family, have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs.

His abilities were equalled by few.
His integrity ſurpaſſed by none.

The Abbe Raynal, that celebrated Philoſopher and friend to mankind, ſays, on the ſubject of ſlavery, "I will not diſgrace myſelf by adding one to the liſt of venal writers, who have proſtituted their pens in defence of a trade ſo abhorrent from the laws of univerſal juſtice. No principles of policy can juſtify the breach of her ſacred laws. In ſo enlightened an age, an age where ſo many errors are boldly laid open, it would be ſhameful to conceal any truth that is intereſting to humanity. We will firſt prove that no reaſon of State can authorize ſlavery. In doing this we ſhall not heſitate to arraign, before the tribunal of eternal light and juſtice, all thoſe governments; who tolerate the cruel practice, or are not aſhamed to make it the baſis of their power. The great Monteſquieu could not prevail upon himſelf to treat the queſtion concerning ſlavery, in a ſerious light. In reality it is degrading to reaſon to employ it, I will not ſay in defending, but even in refuting an abuſe ſo repugnant to it; whoever juſtifies ſo odious a ſyſtem deſerves the utmoſt contempt.

☞ "PAUCI SED HONESTI" and other favors in our next.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW YORK.

Ship Henry, Shipman, London, 63 days.
——Ship Hudſon, Segar, Plymouth, 70 days.
——Ship Nerva, Irvin, Liverpool, 58 days.
——Ship Venus, Clarke, Briſtol, 56 days.
——Ship Fanny, Woodburn, London.
——Ship Flora, Derry, Liverpool, 61 days.
Brig Morning Star, Kermit, Amſterdam, 62 days.
——Brig Abigail, Harris, Havre de Grace, 74 days.
Schooner Sally, Patterſon, Shelburne, 6 days.
——Schooner New Hope, Cook, St. Kitts, 18 days.
——Schooner America, Graham, Curracoa.
——Schooner Polly, Smith, Richmond, 9 days.
Sloop Unity, Watſon, Philadelphia, 9 days.

STATE-HOUSE, AUGUSTA, *Dec.* 22, 1789.

ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of GEORGIA,

To THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE federal Conſtitution being adopted, it became the wiſh of the people of this State that you ſhould be elevated to the Preſidency of the Union; and the two branches of the Legiſlature take the firſt occaſion of offering to your acceptance their congratulations on the unanimity of your election.

In the great concerns of mankind ſucceſs has not always been attendant on the performance of duty; and where it has, the ſanction of public approbation has frequently been withheld; but it was reſerved for you in the midſt of the moſt arduous difficulties, not only to be ſucceſsful, but to have been ſo with univerſal applauſe.

Raiſed by your virtues and ſervices to the head of a government, pervading ſo many independent States, the general confidence is in favor of your juſtice, and, while the hiſtory of nations informs that the errors of rulers have often proceeded from the want of information, we ſhall not heſitate to lay before you ſuch facts and opinions reſpecting this State, as may appear to us to be incumbent or neceſſary. In doing this, it ſhall be our aim to unite plainneſs with reſpect, and integrity with truth.

Sir, in the courſe of the war which eſtabliſhed our independence, our citizens made proportionate exertions with thoſe of any part of the whole, and, in point of property, they ſuffered the moſt: the peace found the country a waſte; with many natural advantages, we flattered ourſelves with a ſpeedy recovery, when we were attacked by the Indians.

On this ſubject we wiſh to be delicate—much has been already ſaid—we have aſſerted, and it has been contradicted—removed at a diſtance from the centre, our actions have been liable to miſrepreſentation; but we truſt that by this time, they are better explained—in the mean while our population has been checked, and our agriculture diminiſhed—the blood of our citizens has been ſpilled, our public reſources greatly exhauſted; and our frontiers ſtill open to freſh ravages. The failure of the late negociation for a peace with the Creek Indians, and the circumſtances which attended the ſame, are the beſt evidence of the neceſſity of our meaſures and a proof of the late hoſtile diſpoſition of theſe people: but under the influence of the government and power of the Union, it is to be hoped and expected that a different conduct will on their part prevail: on our part, nothing ſhall be wanting to promote ſo deſirable an eſtabliſhment.

Another circumſtance of additional calamity attendant on our being the ſouth frontier of the Union, is, the facility of our black-people croſſing the Spaniſh line, from whence we have never been able to reclaim them. This has already been productive of much injury to private perſons, and if not ſpeedily reſtrained, may grow into an evil of national magnitude.

We take this occaſion of bringing this buſineſs into view, with a perfect reliance, that you will cauſe ſuch diſcuſſions to be made, as ſhall be neceſſary to bring about a remedy.

We requeſt you will accept our cordial wiſhes for your health and happineſs, and that you may long continue to enjoy that confidence which has been ſo eminently placed in you by the people of the United States.

By order of the Senate,
N. BROWNSON, Preſident.

By order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
SEABORN JONES, Speaker.

The Preſident of the United States.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* STATE *of* GEORGIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE congratulations preſented to me by the different branches of the legiſlature of the ſtate of Georgia, upon my having been elected with unanimity to the Preſidency of the United States, affect my mind with the moſt pleaſing ſenſations; and demand my beſt acknowledgments.

From the obſervation, that, in the great concerns of mankind ſucceſs has not always been attendant on the performance of duty, and that, where it has, the ſanction of public approbation has frequently been withheld; I am naturally led to reflect on the unlimited gratitude which we owe, as a nation, to the Supreme Arbiter of human events for his interpoſition in our favor, as well as on the ſingular obligations which are due from me, as an individual, for the indulgent ſentiments which my fellow-citizens have always had the goodneſs to entertain of my conduct.

Raiſed, as I am, to the head of a government pervading ſo vaſt a territory—and poſſeſſing, as I flatter myſelf I do, the confidence of the people in regard to my diſpoſitions—I aſſure you, gentlemen, that nothing could be more conſonant to my wiſhes than to be favored with ſuch facts and opinions reſpecting the condition of the ſtates as may appear proper and neceſſary. For I am duly ſenſible that many errors which would reſult from want of information, may be obviated by timely and juſt repreſentations.

I am not ignorant how much the local ſituation of your ſtate expoſed its inhabitants to ſuffer the diſtreſſes of the late war in a ſevere manner; nor how manfully they exerted themſelves in defence of the common cauſe during the ſtruggle which eſtabliſhed our independence.—Waſted as your country was at the return of peace, and expoſed as your frontiers have ſince been to the ravages of the Indians, I cannot but flatter myſelf that you will ere long realize the bleſſings which were to be expected from your natural reſources, and find a compenſation for your ſufferings in the benefits of an efficient general government.

It will not be expected, I preſume, on this occaſion, that I ſhould enter into the merits of the delicate ſubject to which you allude. It may be ſufficient to ſay, that while I regret extremely the failure of the late negociation for peace with the Creek Indians, I am ſatisfied that the explanations which have been obtained through authentic channels will be of eminent ſervice. I am alſo convinced that nothing will be wanting on your part to concur in the accompliſhment of a pacification; and I ſtill hope, that under the influence of the general government that deſirable object may be effected. With reſpect to this ſubject in general, as well as to the other calamity which you mention as reſulting from your being the South frontier of the Union, I requeſt you will be perſuaded that I ſhall make ſuch uſe of the powers inveſted in me by the conſtitution as may appear to be beſt calculated to promote the public good.

I am much pleaſed, gentlemen, with the frankneſs which you have manifeſted in regard to myſelf, and return you my hearty thanks for the good wiſhes you have expreſſed for my health and happineſs—with a ſincere prayer that the ſame bleſſings may be extended to you and your conſtituents

G. WASHINGTON.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHO the Sun riſes and finds me unbleſt,
By thoſe gifts which blind fortune beſtows;
Altho at the eve he retires to reſt,
And leaves me with darkneſs and woes;

2.

Tho ſickneſs and pain ſhould with poverty come;
Tho worldly cares throng round my gate,
Tho misfortune ſhould under my roof fix her home,
And men turn their backs on my ſtate;

3.

While bleſt with thy love, dear joy of my heart,
(And thy love would encreaſe with my pain)
While from me you turn aſide miſery's dart,
And cheer with thoſe ſmiles your lorn ſwain.

4.

While united we ſtrive thro life's dreary vale,
To bleſs thoſe leſs bleſs'd than ourſelves;
While making religion our pilot, we ſail
Secure amongſt rocks, ſands and ſhelves—

5.

No pain, no misfortunes, no woes can remove,
Or ruffle that calm peace of mind,
Which I muſt poſſeſs, while poſſeſſing your love,
And bearing good will to mankind.

SALEM, March 9, 1790.

LAST Tueſday, the Diſtrict Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts was opened in this town. No buſineſs came before the Grand Jury at this Court. Two actions, for breaches of the Revenue Law, were tried before the Petit Jury, in the name of the United States. The buſineſs being finiſhed, the Court adjourned on Thurſday morning.

At the opening of this Court, the Hon. Judge LOWELL gave a Charge to the Grand Jury—of which the following is an extract.

"AS the prevention of offences is much more uſeful to the community, than the detection and puniſhment of them, it cannot be improper, at the commencement of a new government, to make ſuch obſervations to thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to inquire concerning them, and by that means to the community, as may tend to the avoidance of them.

"If the government lately eſtabliſhed, or any national government, is neceſſary for the peace, ſafety and happineſs of the citizens of America, there is one thing which eſpecially requires their very ſerious attention—I mean the REVENUE—which is neceſſary to enable it to do juſtice to its creditors, to re-eſtabliſh its credit, and to exerciſe the powers and functions of government—in ſhort, without which it cannot exiſt. Before the revolution in America, when the regulation of our trade was in the hands of a government in which we had no ſhare, and by the operations of which whatever was taken from our citizens leſſened the burthen of their own, the revenue laws were conſidered as a grievance; and the intereſts and paſſions of individuals running in the ſame courſe with the general ſentiment, and the too lax morals of ſome of their officers having left them open to corrupt practices, the evaſion of thoſe laws was conſidered by ſome as juſtifiable, and by many as but a venial fault. Ill habits are hard to break. The crooked path, once entered, is apt to lead us further aſtray. Have we not ſome reaſon to fear, that the ſentiments ſo imbibed may be again brought into action? But if we conſider that to defeat our revenue laws will be to deſtroy our government—and, that to embarraſs and impede them will embarraſs that government, and occaſion the neceſſity of new laws to extend the ſources and make up the deficiences—that new checks and penalties muſt be created, and the expence of the collection will be thereby enormouſly increaſed—can we heſitate to declare, that it is the duty of good citizens to obſerve and ſupport theſe laws? But when we further conſider, that what we defraud our country at large of, we take from the pockets of our honeſt and conſcientious neighbors, and being able by that means to underſell them, their fortunes and credit may be abſolutely deſtroyed—and if we further conſider, that ſuch evaſions can ſeldom take place, without being tinctured with a falſe appeal to that BEING who knows our hearts, and who can certainly avenge himſelf—can we have leſs heſitation to declare, that it is the duty of every good man to aid the execution of theſe laws?—We are now at the beginning. Public ſentiment is with us. Each deviation will open a door for others. Would it not be happy then for ourſelves and our nation, if ſuch practices ſhould become highly diſreputable—and if the love of virtue and our country ſhould obtain a triumph over the meaner paſſion of avarice, and its natural offspring, diſhoneſty?

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE. March 18.

ON Monday morning, the 15th inſt. as Mr. Van Renſſelaer, ſon of Gen. Henry K. Van Renſſelaer, and his ſiſter, were accompanying their couſins, two of the daughters of Col. John Viſſcher, of Green Buſh, to their father's, in a ſleigh, the ice of the river broke in, within a few yards of the end of their journey, nearly oppoſite the houſe of Volkert P Douw, Eſq. Their cries were ſoon, providentially, heard by Mr. Douw's family, and his negroes ran to give aſſiſtance. When they arrived at the place—the ſleigh and the hair of Mr. Renſſelaer's head were alone to be ſeen—a board, that one of the negroes had brought, was then put under Mr. R. and he was firſt ſnatched from deſtruction. Miſs Renſſelaer immediately emerged, near her brother, and was alſo ſaved. The eldeſt Miſs Viſſcher was next drawn upon the ice, but ſiſterly affection checked every riſing fear for ſelf-preſervation, and as ſhe was extending the hand of aſſiſtance to her expiring ſiſter, the ice again broke, and they were both inſtantly abſorded by the eddy, out of every reach.---The eldeſt Miſs Viſſcher was 21 years of age, and was to have been married in a few days; the younger was in her 16th year.---Every exertion has been made to find the bodies, but that of the eldeſt only has been found. The horſes had fallen into the river with ſo great velocity, that they broke the traces, plunged under the ice, and were not to be ſeen after the negroes arrived.---This fatal ſpot has been open the whole winter, till within two days of the accident. The ice in it was only three inches thick, but within a few feet round, it was eighteen.

Reader! pauſe a moment, and lay to heart this melancholy example of the uncertainty of life. Be warned by the fate of theſe two amiable young ladies, that ſuch alſo may be yours. Life, at its longeſt extent, is ſhort. Few live to the evening of the day of Life. When haply one has ſeen the ſun ſink in the horizon, if he reflects, how many does he recollect to have dropped down in every hour of the day. Think of this, and

"Whilſt thou liv'ſt, live well:
"How ſhort or long ſubmit to Heaven."

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpoſe of raiſing *Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds*, agreable to an ACT of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1	PRIZE of	£.3000	£.3000
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
10		200	2000
30		100	3000
50		50	2500
120		20	2400
180		10	1800
7950		4	31800
8346 Prizes, 16654 Blanks,		25000 Tickets, at 40s. each,	£.50000

Subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per Cent.*

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers preſume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, PETER T. CURTENIUS, ABRAHAM HERRING, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, 6th March, 1790.

To be SOLD,

At PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Firſt Day of APRIL next, (if not diſpoſed of before, at Private Sale.)

THAT pleaſant and valuable Place formerly called COLES-FERRY, now by the name of VANDUZER'S, on Staten Iſland, Richmond County, with two good ſufficient Pettiaugers for the ferrying buſineſs. It is a beautiful ſituation, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Ferry, or Tavern, on Staten-Iſland, and an excellent Shad and Herring Fiſhery within 20 yards of the door, Black-Fiſh, and all other kind of Fiſh in their ſeaſon. It is likewiſe the beſt and moſt convenient Ferry to Long-Iſland, where a number of paſſengers paſs and repaſs. It lies within two miles of the Point of the Narrows, and between 8 and 9 miles from New-York. There is about 30 acres of excellent good Land, chiefly Meadow, with a very good Wharf, Houſe, Barn and Garden—the whole being in good repair. It will alſo make a beautiful Country Seat, fit for any gentleman.

For Particulars enquire of JOHN ANDERSON, corner of the Exchange, or CHARLES M'LEAN, White Hall, New-York, or of Meſſrs BYERSS and REILLY, Staten-Iſland, or of the Subſcriber on the premiſes, where the conditions of ſale will be made known.

ABRAHAM VANDUZER.

Staten-Iſland, March 6, 1790.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	‖	HUMHUMS,	
Jackonet do.	‖	Long Cloths,	
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	‖	Caſſas,	
Chintzes,	‖	Seerſuckers,	
Ginghams,	‖	Boglapores.	

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.